

POLYMER COMPOSITION, IMAGE-FORMING METHOD AND
IMAGE-FORMING APPARATUS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to compositions of novel polymer compounds useful as various functional materials, image-forming methods and image-forming apparatuses using the same. More
10 specifically, the present invention relates to ink compositions, toner compositions prepared using a novel polymer compound, a colorant and a solvent or dispersion medium, and to various image-forming methods and apparatuses using such compositions.

15 Related Background Art

Materials containing a functional substance and dispersible in water are well-known. For example, there are agricultural chemicals such as herbicides and insecticides, medicines such as anticancer agents,
20 anti-allergic agents and anti-inflammation agents, and coloring materials such as inks and toners containing a colorant.

Meanwhile, digital printing technology has been making a rapid progress in recent years. Digital
25 printing technology represented by electrophotography and ink jet technology are now widely used in office and home.

Ink jet technology is a direct recording method, and characterized in compact size and low electric consumption. In addition, improvement of image quality is now under rapid progress by using finer
5 nozzles. One of the ink jet recording systems is the bubble jet system where an ink droplet is ejected to form an image on a recording medium by the action of a bubble formed by heating the ink supplied from the ink tank using a heater provided in the head.
10 Another system is the piezoelectric system which ejects ink from the nozzle by the vibration action of a piezoelectric element.

Since inks used for there systems are usually water solutions of dyes, bleeding may occur when
15 colors are superimposed, or feathering may be observed at the recorded portion along the direction of the paper fibers of the recording medium. Use of pigment ink has been proposed to overcome the above problems (USP5085698). Still much more improvement
20 is required.

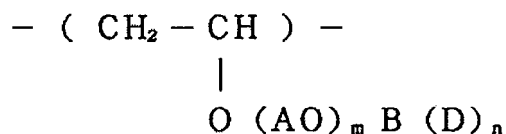
SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a polymer compound composition having excellent dispersion
25 ability for functional substances such as a colorant and solid matter for ink and toner compositions.

According to the first aspect of the present

invention, there is provided a composition that comprises a polymer compound containing a monomer unit the following general formula (1), a functional substance, and a medium being a solvent or a binder resin,

(General formula 1)



wherein A is a straight-chain or branched alkylene group of 1 to 15 carbon atoms with or without substitution; m is an integer of 0 to 30, and when m is 2 or more, A is the same or different each other; B is a single bond or an alkylene with or without substitution; D is a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic ring structure; n is an integer of 1 to 10, and when n is 2 or more, D is the same or different with each other.

A preferable embodiment of the invention is a composition encapsulating the functional substance in the polymer compound, wherein the functional substance is a colorant.

More preferable embodiments of the invention are a toner composition that comprises a dispersion medium, a colorant and a polymer made of a monomer unit represented by the general formula (1), and an

ink composition that comprises a solvent, a colorant and a polymer made of a monomer unit represented by the general formula (1).

5 The second aspect of the present invention is a method for forming images using one of the above-described compositions. A preferred embodiment is a method where the above ink composition is ejected onto a recording medium to form an image.

10 The third aspect of the present invention is an image forming apparatus to form an image on a recording medium by the above image forming method.

 The fourth aspect of the present invention is a block polymer having a monomer unit structure represented by the general formula (1), and having at
15 least one residue selected from carboxylic acid ester, carboxylic acid, and carboxylic acid salt.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

 FIGURE is a block diagram illustrating a
20 structure of an ink-jet recording apparatus.

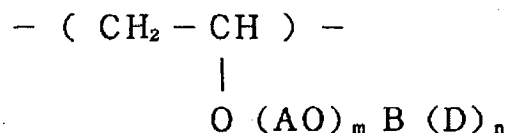
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

 The present invention will be described in detail below.

25 The first aspect of the present invention is a dispersible composition that comprises a polymer compound having a monomer unit structure represented

by the general formula (1), a functional substance and a solvent or dispersion medium.

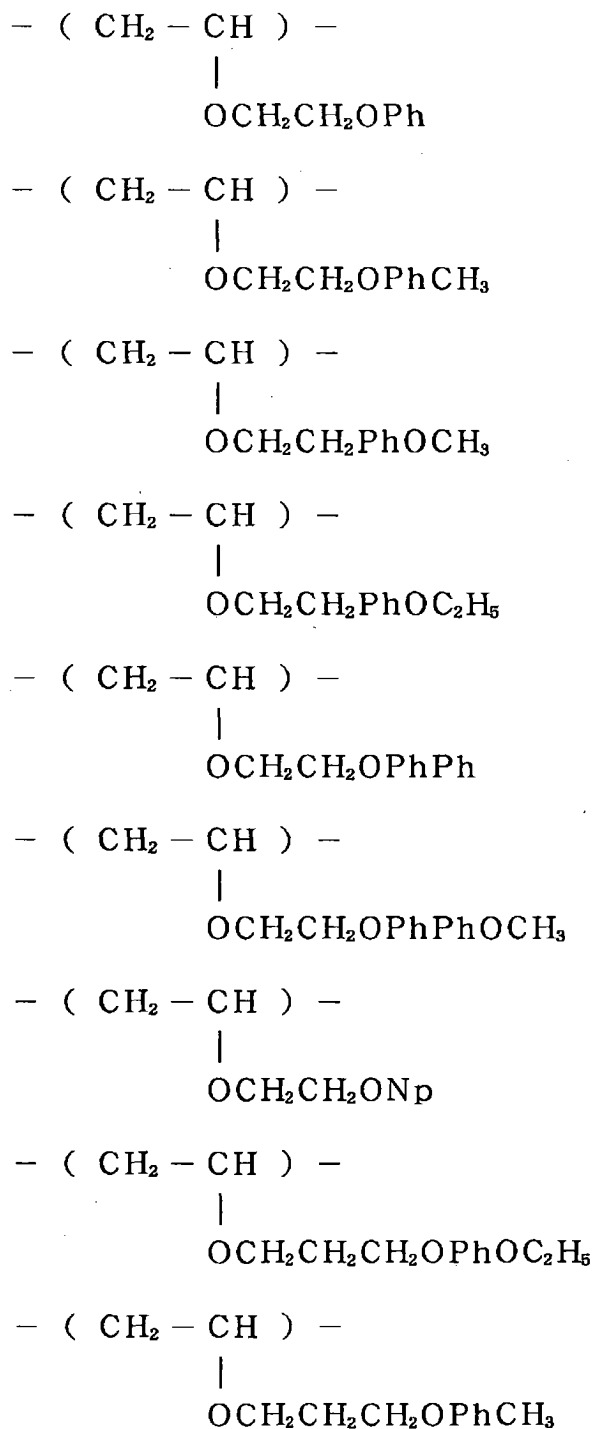
General formula (1)

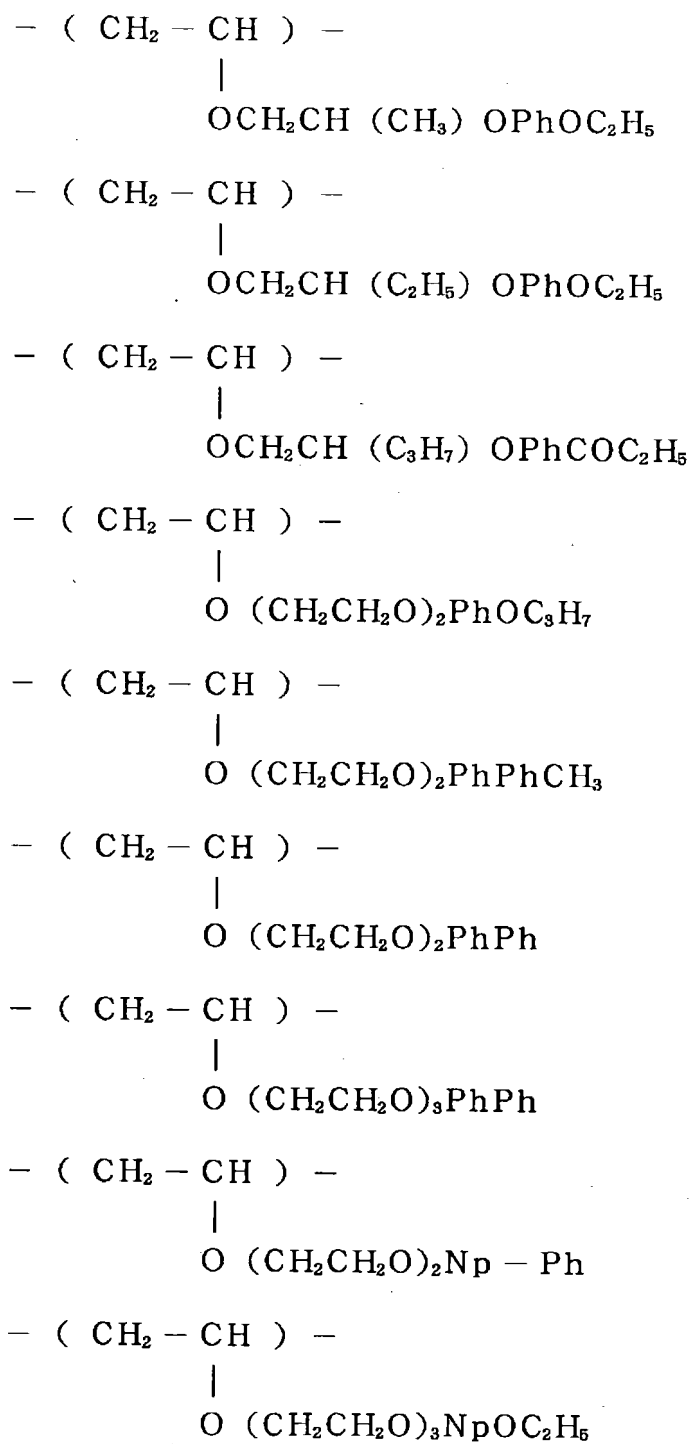


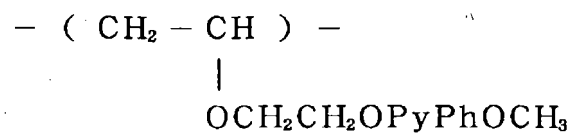
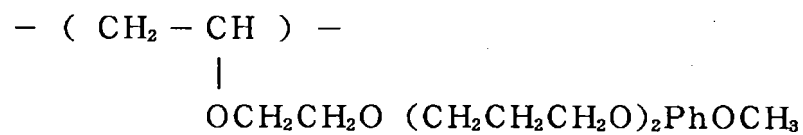
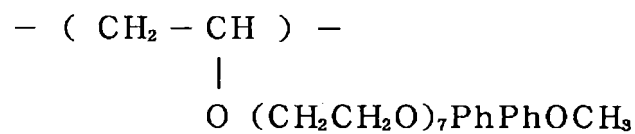
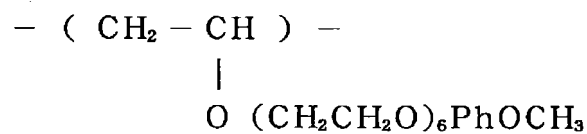
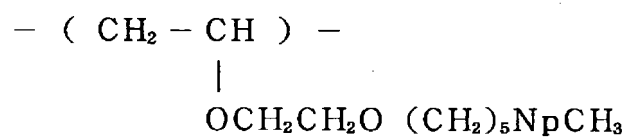
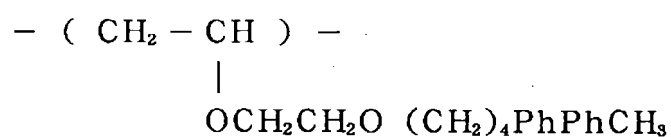
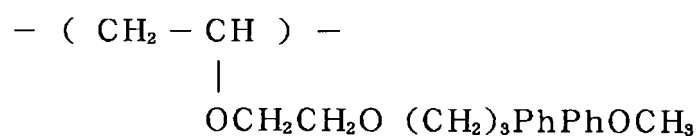
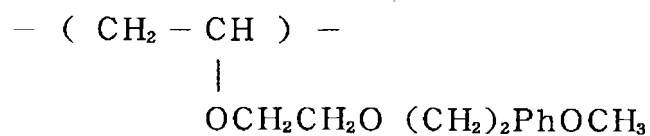
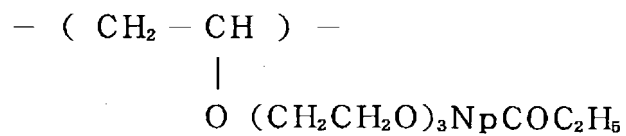
5 wherein A is a straight-chain or branched alkylene group of 1 to 15 carbon atoms with or without substitution; m is an integer of 0 to 30, and when m is 2 or more, A is the same or different each other; B is a single bond or an alkylene with or without
10 substitution; D is a substituted or unsubstituted aromatic ring structure; n is an integer of 1 to 10, and when n is 2 or more, D is the same or different with each other.

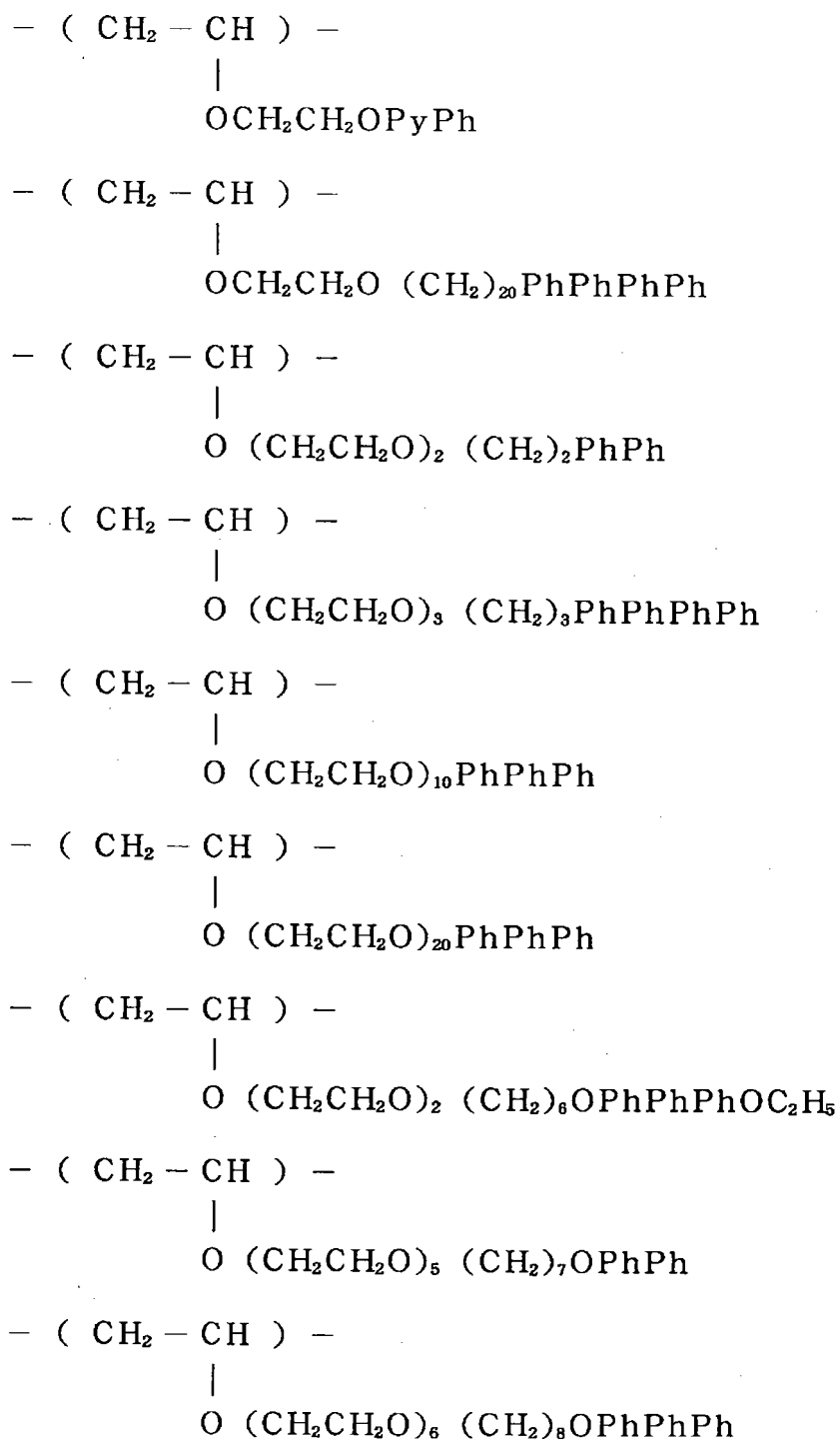
Preferably, the polymer compound has a monomer
15 unit structure represented by the general formula (1) wherein A is a straight-chain or branched alkylene group of 1 to 10 carbon atoms with or without substitution; m is an integer of 0 to 10, and when m is 2 or more, A is the same or different each other;
20 B is a single bond or an alkylene with or without substitution; D is an aromatic ring unsubstituted or substituted with alkyl or alkoxy; n is an integer of 1 to 5, and when n is 2 or more, D is the same or different with each other.

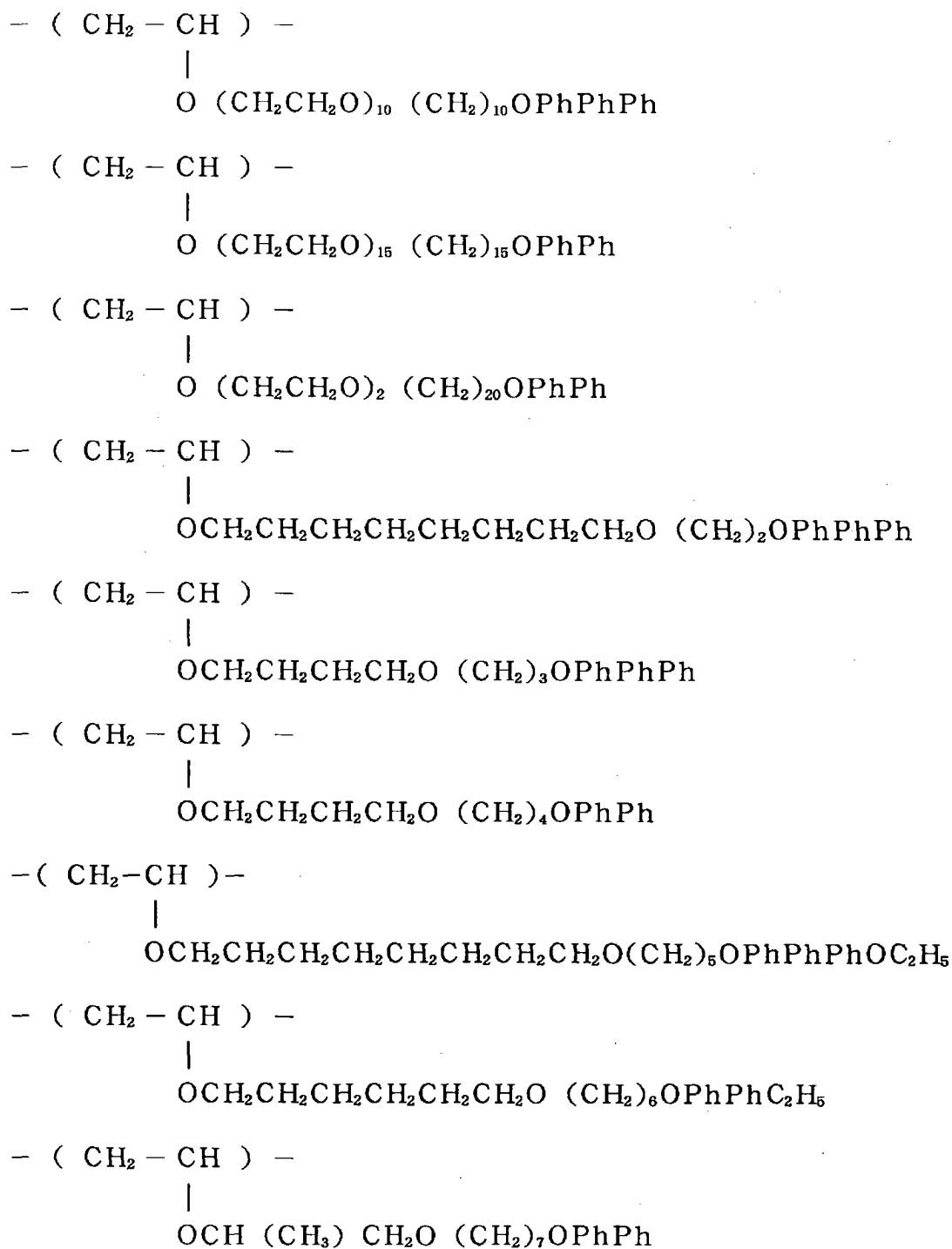
Concrete examples of these monomer units are shown below.

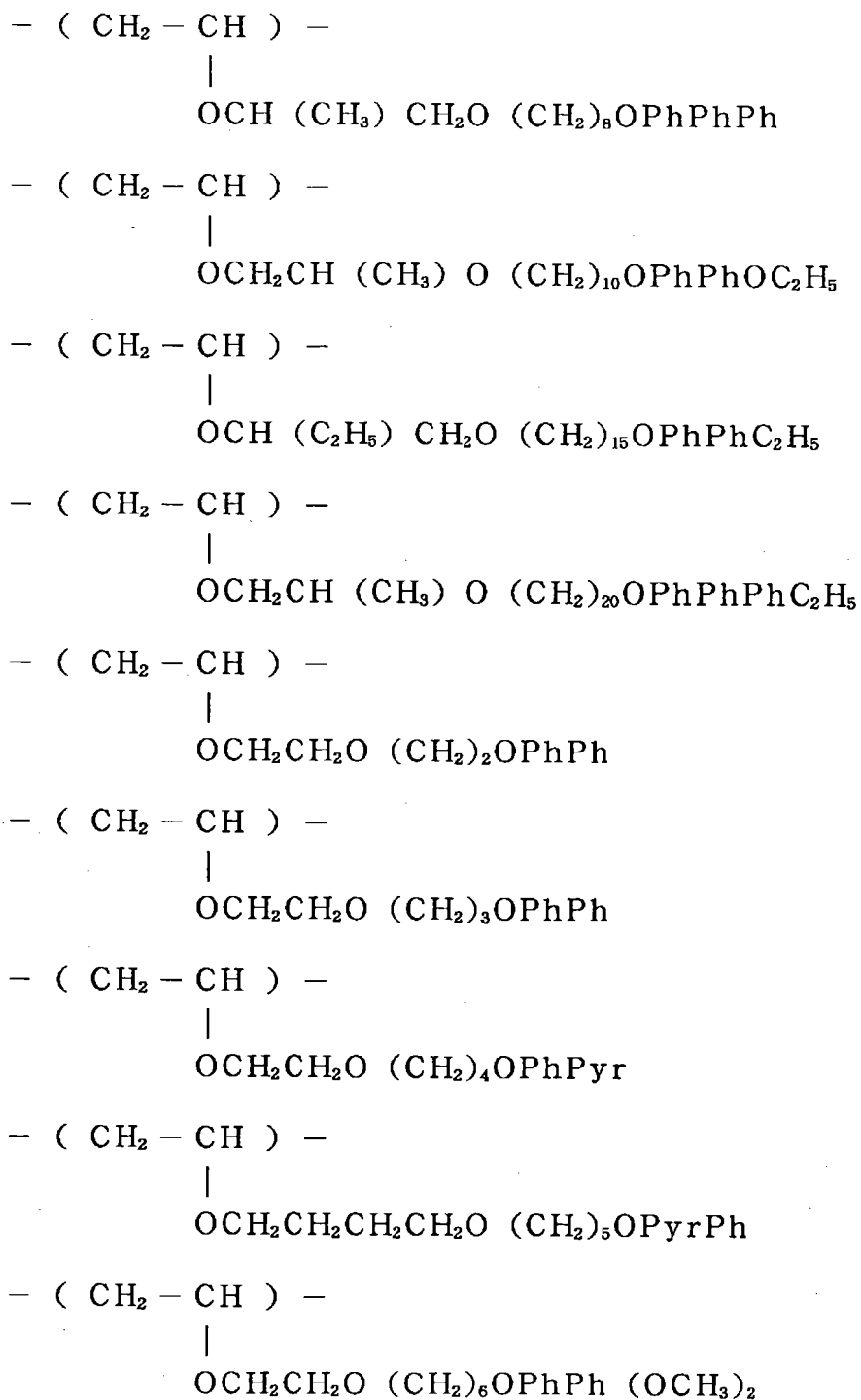


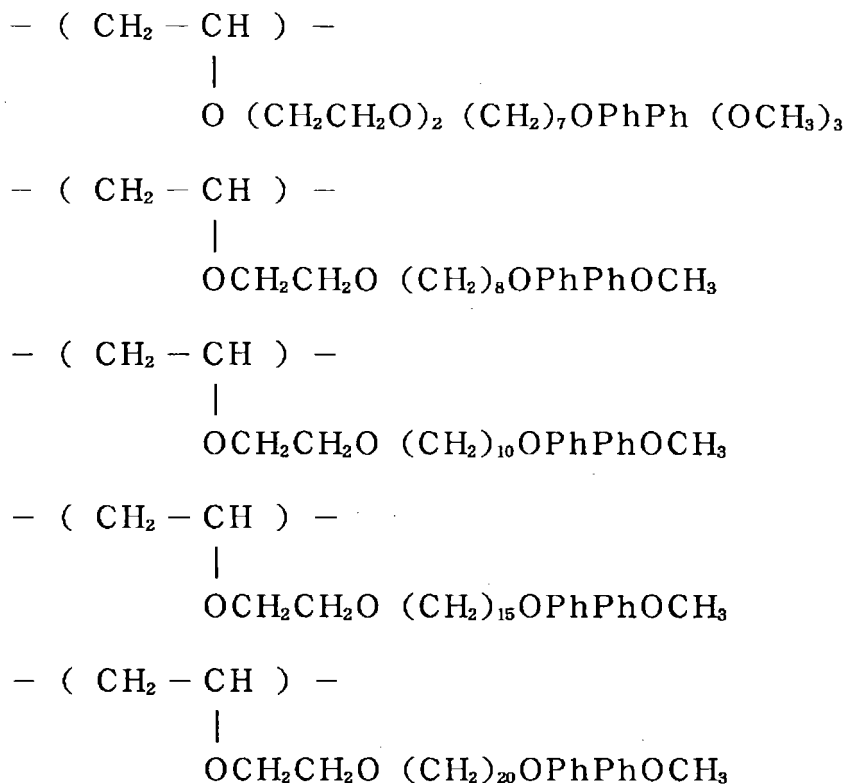












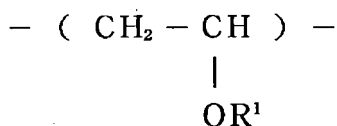
(Ph represents phenyl, Pyr represents pyridyl, and Np represents naphthyl).

The polymer compound to be used in the present invention is preferably amphipathic, that is, it has medium-philic monomer units and medium-phobic monomer units, more preferably, hydrophilic and hydrophobic respectively.

Further, the polymer compound is preferably a block polymer, and the monomer unit structure represented by the general formula (1) is included in a hydrophobic block segment. Block polymers

preferably used in the present invention have plural, different block segments, for example, they may be AB, ABC, ABA or ABCD type.

In addition to the monomer units represented by
5 the general formula (1), monomer units of the following general formula (2) may be contained in the polymer compound to be used in the present invention:
General Formula (2)



10 wherein R^1 is selected from the group consisting of a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, Ph, Pyr, Ph-Ph, Ph-Pyr, $-(\text{CH}(\text{R}^5)-\text{CH}(\text{R}^6)-\text{O})_p-\text{R}^7$ and $-(\text{CH}_2)_m-(\text{O})_n-\text{R}^7$, where the aromatic ring may be substituted with a straight or branched alkyl
15 group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, and carbon atom in the aromatic ring may be replaced by nitrogen atom;

p is an integer of 1 to 18, m is an integer of 1 to 36, and n is 0 or 1;

R^5 and R^6 are each independently a hydrogen atom
20 or CH_3 ;

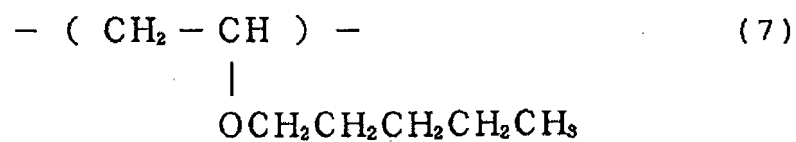
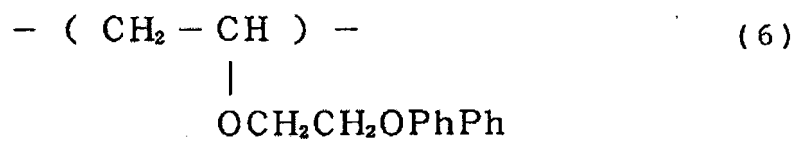
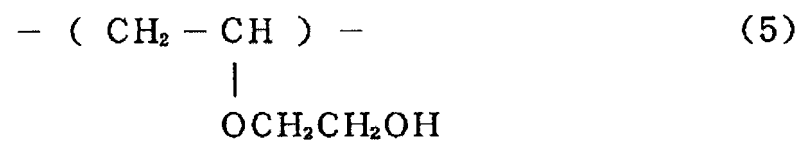
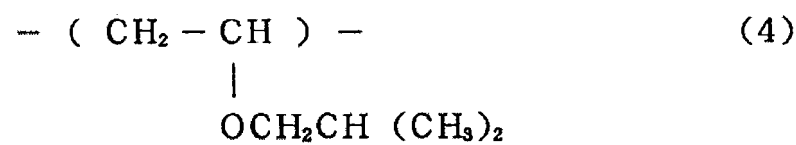
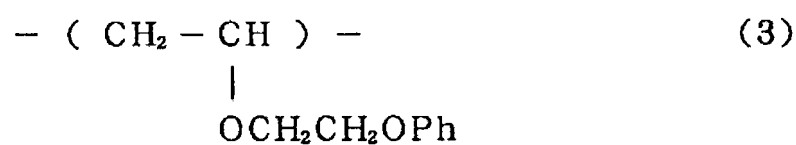
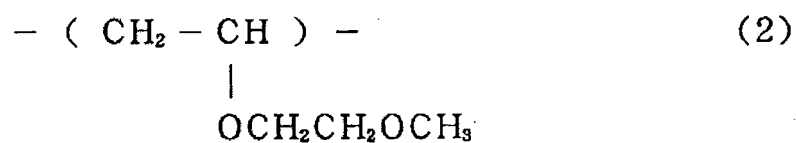
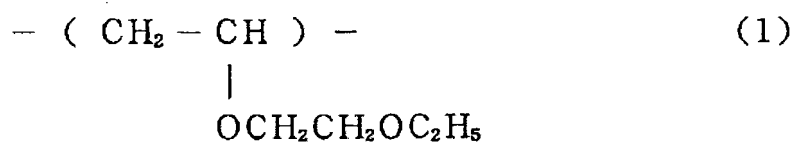
R^7 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen atom, a straight, branched or cyclic alkyl group of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, Ph, Pyr, Ph-Ph, Ph-Pyr, -CHO, -CO-CH=CH₂, -CO-C(CH₃)=CH₂ and -CH₂COOR⁸, and

when R^7 is other than hydrogen atom, the hydrogen atom bound to the carbon atom may be replaced by a straight-chain or branched alkyl group of 1 to 4 carbon atoms, or F, Cl or Br, and the carbon atom in
5 the aromatic ring may be replaced by nitrogen atom;

R^8 is hydrogen atom, or an alkyl group of 1 to 5 carbon atoms; and

Ph is phenyl group, and Pyr is pyridyl group.

More specifically, these monomer units include:



Among the monomer units (1) to (8) shown above, (3) and (4) are hydrophobic, and (1), (2) and (5) change hydrophobic to hydrophilic and vice versa, depending on the conditions.

5 As described above, the polymer compounds of general formula (1) to be used in the present invention have aromatic ring(s), so that they can absorb outer light, especially, UV or near UV light which may degrade the functional substances, exerting
10 protection functions. Thus, use of such a polymer compound may improve weather resistance. In addition, since the monomer units of general formulas (1) and (2) form highly flexible polyvinyl main chain, the polymer compounds have an advantage of higher
15 affinity to the functional substances.

The content of the monomer unit represented by the general formula (1) in the polymer compound of the present invention is 0.001 to 99.9% by mole of the whole polymer compound, preferably 1 to 99mol%.
20 Its content outside the above range is not desirable; it may have an insufficient interaction on the polymer compound when present at below 0.001%, and may exhibit its function as a block polymer insufficiently when present at above 99.9% because of
25 the excessive interaction. The monomer unit other than that represented by the general formula (1) is incorporated at 0.5 to 99.99% by mole of the whole

polymer compound, preferably 5 to 99%.

The polymer compound comprising monomer units represented by the general formula (1) has a number-average molecular weight (M_n) of 200 to 10,000,000, preferably 1000 to 1,000,000. The compound having a molecular weight above 10,000,000 may not be readily dispersed in a solvent, because of excessive entanglement within or between the polymer chains. On the other hand, those having a molecular weight below 200 may be difficult to fully exhibit the steric effect as a polymer compound, because of excessively low molecular weight.

Further, each block segment of the block polymer preferably used in the present invention may be made of the same monomer units or of different ones. Examples of block polymers made of different monomer units are random copolymers and gradient copolymers in which the composition ratio changes gradually. The block polymer to be used in the present invention may also be a graft copolymer.

The block polymer compound containing a monomer unit represented by the general formula (1) has a number-average molecular weight (M_n) of 200 to 10,000,000, preferably 1000 to 1,000,000. The compound having a molecular weight above 10,000,000 may not be readily dispersed in a solvent, because of excessive entanglement within or between the polymer

chains. On the other hand, those having a molecular weight below 200 may be difficult to fully exhibit the steric effect as a polymer compound, because of excessively low molecular weight. Preferable
5 polymerization degree of each segment is 3 or more but not higher than 10000, more preferably, 5 or more but not higher than 5000.

When the block polymer compound of the present invention is amphipathic, it can form micelles in an
10 aqueous solvent. In such a case, the amphipathic polymer compound has desirable properties for recording materials, which is discussed later.

The polymer compound comprising monomer units represented by the general formula (1) can be
15 obtained by cationic polymerization. As a polymerization initiator, protonic acids such as hydrochloric, sulfuric, methanesulfonic, trifluoroacetic, trifluoromethanesulfonic and perchloric acid; Lewis acids such as BF_3 , AlCl_3 , TiCl_4 ,
20 SnCl_4 , FeCl_3 , RAlCl_2 or $\text{R}_{1.5}\text{AlCl}_{1.5}$, where R is an alkyl, in combination with a cation source such as protonic acid, water, alcohol or adduct of vinyl ether and carboxylic acid. The polymer compound can be
25 produced by polymerization of a vinyl ether compound in the presence of such a polymerization initiator.

Next, the polymerization process more suitably used for the present invention is described. A

number of processes have been proposed for production of polymers comprised of polyvinyl ether monomer units (e.g., Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 11-080211). Representative one is cation living
5 polymerization proposed by Aoshima et al (Japanese Patent Applications Laid-Open No. 11-322942 and No. 11-322866). Cation living polymerization can produce various polymers with a precise length (molecular weight), and these polymers include homopolymers,
10 copolymers comprised of plural monomer components, block polymers, graft polymers and gradient polymers. Alternatively, living polymerization process can be carried out using HI/I_2 or HCl/SnCl_4 .

One preferable embodiment of the composition of
15 the present invention is a composition encapsulating the functional substance in the polymer compound and the functional substance is a colorant. When encapsulated, the functional substance is protected from the outer environment, and becomes more stable.
20 In view of readiness of encapsulation, an amphipathic block copolymer is preferably used in the present invention. Usually an amphipathic polymer forms micelles in an aqueous medium and can contain a hydrophobic functional substance in the hydrophobic
25 core with ease. For example, when a colorant being not water-soluble but soluble in non-aqueous organic solvents is dissolved in such an organic solvent, and

then the solution is put into a dispersion containing the micelles of the block polymer in water, and dispersed with a disperser, fine particles of the organic solvent in which the functional substance is
5 dissolved are included in the hydrophobic cores of the micelles.

The composition of the present invention contains the polymer compound at a content of 0.2 to 99% by weight of the total weight of the composition,
10 preferably 0.5 to 70wt%. When the content is less than 0.2wt%, the dispersion of the functional substance may be insufficient, and if higher than 99wt%, the viscosity may be too high.

The composition of the present invention
15 comprises the polymer compound and a functional substance having an intended function. The functional substance can be liquid or solid including a soluble material. For example it may be oil, pigment, metal, herbicide, insecticide, biomaterial,
20 medicine, dye and molecular catalyst. Preferable example of a functional substance is a colorant. The content of the functional substance in the composition is 0.1 to 80% by weight, preferably 0.5 to 60% by weight. When the content is less than 0.1%
25 by weight, function may not exert, and the content more than 80% by weight may cause insufficient dispersion.

The dispersible composition of the invention contains a solvent or dispersion medium, and the dispersion medium may be a binder resin. The solvent or dispersion medium may be water, aqueous solvents, 5 non-aqueous organic solvents, or mixture thereof. The aqueous solvents includes polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polypropylene glycol and glycerin; polyhydric 10 alcohol ethers such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; and nitrogen-containing solvents such as N-methyl 15 pyrrolidone, substituted pyrrolidone and triethanolamine. Monohydric alcohol such as methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol may also be used. The non-aqueous organic solvents include hydrocarbon solvent such as hexane, heptane, octane, decane, 20 toluene, cyclohexanone, acetone, methylethylketone and butyl acetate; natural oil such as olive oil, soy oil, lard and beef tallow. The binder resin includes styrene-acryl copolymer and polyester

The content of solvent or dispersion medium in 25 the dispersible composition of the present invention is 1 to 99% by weight, more preferably, 10 to 95% by weight. When the content is not in this range,

dispersion of the functional substance may be insufficient.

Further, preferable embodiments of the invention are a toner composition that comprises a dispersion medium, a colorant and a polymer made of a monomer unit represented by the general formula (1), and an ink composition that comprises a solvent, a colorant and a polymer made of a monomer unit represented by the general formula (1)

First, the ink composition being one of the preferred embodiments of the present invention is described.

The content of the polymer compound comprising monomer units represented by the general formula (1) or (2) is 0.1 to 90% by weight, preferably 1 to 80%, of the ink composition. The content is preferably 1 to 30% by weight, when used for ink-jet printing.

Components of the ink composition other than the polymer compound are described in detail below. They are water, aqueous solvent, colorant and additives.

[Water]

Water is preferably ion-exchanged water, pure water or superpure water from which metal ions etc. have been removed.

[Aqueous solvent]

The aqueous solvent useful for the present

invention includes polyhydric alcohols such as ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polypropylene glycol and glycerin; polyhydric alcohol
5 ethers such as ethylene glycol monomethyl ether, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether, ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether and diethylene glycol monobutyl ether; and nitrogen-containing solvents such as N-methyl pyrrolidone,
10 substituted pyrrolidone and triethanolamine.

Monohydric alcohol such as methanol, ethanol and isopropyl alcohol can be used to accelerate drying of the ink on the recording medium.

Water and aqueous solvent are incorporated
15 preferably at 20 to 95%, more preferably 30 to 90%, by weight of the ink composition of the present invention. Organic solvent such as toluene, ethyl acetate, acetone or methylethylketone may be incorporated in place of water and aqueous solvent.

20 [Colorant]

The ink composition of the present invention also contains a colorant such as pigment and dye, preferably pigment. Specific examples of pigment and dye useful for the present invention are described
25 below.

Pigment can be either organic or inorganic. Pigments preferably used for ink are pigments of

black and three primary colors of cyan, magenta and yellow. Also, other pigments, e.g., pigments of other colors, colorless or pale colored pigments, pigments of metal luster may be used. New pigments
5 synthesized for the present invention may be also used.

Followings are examples of commercially available pigments of black, cyan, magenta, and yellow.

10 Examples of black pigments include, but not limited to, Raven 1060, Raven 1080, Raven 1170, Raven 1200, Raven 1250, Raven 1255, Raven 1500, Raven 2000, Raven 3500, Raven 5250, Raven 5750, Raven 7000, Raven 5000 ULTRA II, Raven 1190 ULTRA II (all of the above,
15 manufactured by Columbian Carbon Co.), Black Pearls L, MOGUL-L, Regal 400R, Regal 660R, Regal 330R, Monarch 800, Monarch 880, Monarch 900, Monarch 1000, Monarch 1300, Monarch 1400 (all of the above, manufactured by CABOT CORPORATION), Color Black FW1, Color Black FW2,
20 Color Black FW200, Color Black 18, Color Black S160, Color Black S170, Special Black 4, Special Black 4A, Special Black 6, Printex 35, Printex U, Printex 140U, Printex V, Printex 140V (all of the above, manufactured by Degussa AG), No.25, No.33, No.40,
25 No.47, No.52, No.900, No.2300, MCF-88, MA600, MA7, MA8, MA100 (all of the above, manufactured by MITSUBISHI CHEMICAL CORPORATION).

Examples of cyan pigments include, but not limited to, C.I. Pigment Blue-1, C.I. Pigment Blue-2, C.I. Pigment Blue-3, C.I. Pigment Blue-15, C.I. Pigment Blue-15:2, C.I. Pigment Blue-15:3, C.I. Pigment Blue-15:4, C.I. Pigment Blue-16, C.I. Pigment Blue-22, C.I. Pigment Blue-60.

Examples of magenta pigments include, but not limited to, C.I. Pigment Red-5, C.I. Pigment Red-7, C.I. Pigment Red-12, C.I. Pigment Red-48, C.I. Pigment Red-48:1, C.I. Pigment Red-57, C.I. Pigment Red-112, C.I. Pigment Red-122, C.I. Pigment Red-123, C.I. Pigment Red-146, C.I. Pigment Red-168, C.I. Pigment Red-184, C.I. Pigment Red-202, C.I. Pigment Red-207.

Examples of yellow-pigments include, but not limited to, C.I. Pigment Yellow-12, C.I. Pigment Yellow-13, C.I. Pigment Yellow-14, C.I. Pigment Yellow-16, C.I. Pigment Yellow-17, C.I. Pigment Yellow-74, C.I. Pigment Yellow-83, C.I. Pigment Yellow-93, C.I. Pigment Yellow-95, C.I. Pigment Yellow-97, C.I. Pigment Yellow-98, C.I. Pigment Yellow-114, C.I. Pigment Yellow-128, C.I. Pigment Yellow-129, C.I. Pigment Yellow-151, C.I. Pigment Yellow-154.

The composition of the present invention may also contain a self-dispersing pigment dispersible in water. Such pigments fall into two types, those

covered with adsorbed polymer for steric hindrance effect, and those utilizing electrostatic repulsion effect. The commercial products include CAB-O-JET200 and CAB-O-JET300 (Cabot Corporation), and Microjet
5 Black CW-1 (Orient Chemical Industries).

The pigment for the ink composition of the present invention is incorporated preferably at 0.1 to 50% by weight of the ink composition. Content lower than 0.1% may not give a sufficient image
10 concentration, and content higher than 50% may deteriorate fixation properties of the image. More preferable content is 0.5 to 30% by weight.

Also dye can be used for the ink composition of the present invention. Dyes useful for the present
15 invention include direct, acidic, basic and reactive dyes, water-soluble dyes for food coloring and insoluble dispersion dyes.

For example, water-soluble dyes may be direct dyes such as C.I. Direct Black-17, -19, -22, -32, -38,
20 -51, -62, -71, -108, -146, -154; C.I. Direct Yellow-12, -24, -26, -44, -86, -87, -98, -100, -130, -142; C.I. Direct Red, -1, -4, -13, -17, -23, -28, -31, -62, -79, -81, -83, -89, -227, -240, -242, -243; C.I. Direct Blue-6, -22, -25, -71, -78, -86, -90, -106,
25 -199; C.I. Direct Orange-34, -39, -44, -46, -60; C.I. Direct Violet-47, -48; C.I. Direct Brown-109; C.I. Direct Green-59,

acid dyes such as C.I. Acid Black-2, -7, -24,
-26, -31, -52, -63, -112, -118, -168, -172, -208; C.I.
Acid Yellow-11, -17, -23, -25, -29, -42, -49, -61, -
71; C.I. Acid Red-1, -6, -8, -32, -37, -51, -52, -80,
5 -85, -87, -92, -94, -115, -180, -254, -256, -289, -
315, -317; C.I. Acid Blue-9, -22, -40, -59, -93, -102,
-104, -113, -117, -120, -167, -229, -234, -254; C.I.
Acid Orange-7, -19; C.I. Acid Violet-49,
reactive dyes such as C.I. Reactive Black-1, -5,
10 -8, -13, -14, -23, -31, -34, -39; C.I. Reactive
Yellow-2, -3, -13, -15, -17, -18, -23, -24, -37, -42,
-57, -58, -64, -75, -76, -77, -79, -81, -84, -85, -87,
-88, -91, -92, -93, -95, -102, -111, -115, -116, -130,
-131, -132, -133, -135, -137, -139, -140, -142, -143,
15 -144, -145, -146, -147, -148, -151, -162, -163; C.I.
Reactive Red-3, -13, -16, -21, -22, -23, -24, -29, -
31, -33, -35, -45, -49, -55, -63, -85, -106, -109, -
111, -112, -113, -114, -118, -126, -128, -130, -131,
-141, -151, -170, -171, -174, -176, -177, -183, -184,
20 -186, -187, -188, -190, -193, -194, -195, -196, -200,
-201, -202, -204, -206, -218, -221; C.I. Reactive
Blue-2, -3, -5, -8, -10, -13, -14, -15, -18, -19, -21,
-25, -27, -28, -38, -39, -40, -41, -49, -52, -63, -71,
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25 -105, -119, -122, -147, -158, -160, -162, -166, -169,
-170, -171, -172, -173, -174, -176, -179, -184, -190,
-191, -194, -195, -198, -204, -211, -216, -217; C.I.

Reactive Orange-5, -7, -11, -12, -13, -15, -16, -35,
-45, -46, -56, -62, -70, -72, -74, -82, -84, -87, -91,
-92, -93, -95, -97, -99; C.I. Reactive Violet-1, -4,
-5, -6, -22, -24, -33, -36, -38;

5 C.I. Reactive Green-5, -8, -12, -15, -19, -23;
C.I. Reactive Brown-2, -7, -8, -9, -11, -16, -17, -18,
-21, -24, -26, -31, -32, -33,

C.I. Basic Black-2; C.I. Basic Red-1, -2, -9,
-12, -13, -14, -27; C.I. Basic Blue-1, -3, -5, -7, -9,
10 -24, -25, -26, -28, -29; C.I. Basic Violet-7, -14,
-27; C.I. Food Black-1, -2.

The above-described colorant examples are
preferable for the ink composition of the present
invention. However, the useful ones for the present
15 invention are not limited to the above. The content
of a dye in the ink composition of the present
invention is preferably 0.1 to 50% by weight of the
ink.

[Additives]

20 The composition of the present invention may
contain various additives or auxiliary agents as
required. One of the additives useful for the
present invention is a dispersion stabilizer, which
stably disperses the pigment in the solvent. The
25 composition of the present invention can disperse
granular solid such as pigment due to the polyvinyl
ether polymer contained therein. However, it may

contain another dispersion stabilizer, when its dispersion capacity is insufficient.

As a dispersion stabilizer which can be added to the composition of the present invention, there
5 are resins and surfactants having both hydrophilic and hydrophobic segments therein. Examples of such amphiphilic resins include a copolymer of hydrophilic and hydrophobic monomers.

Hydrophilic monomers useful for the present
10 invention include acrylic, methacrylic, maleic and fumaric acid, the carboxylate monoesters described earlier, vinylsulfonic and styrenesulfonic acid, vinyl alcohol, acrylamide, and methacryloxyethyl phosphate or the like. Hydrophobic monomers useful
15 for the present invention include styrene and its derivatives, e.g., styrene and α -methylstyrene; and vinyl cyclohexane, vinyl naphthalene derivative, acrylate esters and methacrylate esters. Copolymers of various structures, such as random, block or graft
20 copolymers may be used for the present invention. Needless to say, the hydrophilic and hydrophobic monomers useful for the present invention are not limited to the above.

The surfactant for the present invention may be
25 anionic, nonionic, cationic or ampholytic. The anionic surfactants useful for the present invention include fatty acid salts, alkyl sulfate ester salts,

alkylarylsulfonic acid salts, alkyl diaryl ether
disulfonic acid salts, dialkylsulfosuccinic acid
salts, alkyl phosphoric acid salts,
naphthalene/formalin sulfonate condensate,
5 polyoxyethylene alkyl phosphate ester salts and
glycerol borate fatty acid esters. The nonionic
surfactants useful for the present invention include
polyoxyethylene alkyl ether,
polyoxyethyleneoxypropylene block copolymer,
10 sorbitan/fatty acid ester, glycerin/fatty acid ester,
polyoxyethylene/fatty acid ester,
polyoxyethylenealkylamine, and fluorine- and silicon-
based ones. The cationic surfactants useful for the
present invention include alkylamine salts,
15 quarternary ammonium salts, alkyl pyridinium salts
and alkyl imidazolium salts. The ampholytic
surfactants useful for the present invention include
alkyl betaine and alkylamine oxide and phosphatidyl
choline. The surfactants useful for the present
20 invention are also not limited to the above.

Further, the ink composition of the invention
may contain an aqueous solvent if necessary. When
the ink composition is used as an ink jet ink, an
aqueous solvent is added to prevent the ink from
25 drying at the nozzle or from solidifying. The
aqueous solvent can be used alone or with water. The
aqueous solvents are already described above. The

content of the solvent is 0.1 to 60% by weight,
preferably 1 to 25% by weight of the ink composition.

The other additives to the ink composition of
the present invention include a pH adjustor for
5 stabilizing the ink and securing stability of the ink
in a flow path of the recording apparatus, a
penetration agent for accelerating penetration of the
ink into the recording medium and thereby
accelerating apparent drying of the ink, an
10 antifungal agent to protect the ink from molds, a
chelating agent for sequestering metal ions in the
ink and preventing metal deposition in the nozzle or
deposition of insolubles in the ink, an antifoaming
agent for preventing foaming of the ink during
15 circulation, migration or production of the ink, an
antioxidant, a viscosity adjustor, an antistatic
agent and a UV absorber.

The ink composition of the present invention
can be produced by mixing and uniformly dissolving or
20 dispersing the above components. For example, two or
more components are mixed with each other, and
pulverized and dispersed by using a sand mill, ball
mill, homogenizer or nanomizer to prepare the ink
base liquid, whose properties are adjusted with a
25 solvent or additives.

Next, the toner composition of the present
invention is described. More specifically, the toner

composition comprises a dispersion medium such as a binder resin, a colorant and a polymer compound comprising monomer units represented by the general formula (1).

5 The polymer compound is incorporated at 0.1 to 50% by weight in the toner composition of the present invention, preferably 0.5 to 30%.

 The polymer compound for the present invention can be used as the binder resin itself, or may be
10 used in combination with a binder resin such as styrene acrylic resin and polyester resin.

 The components other than the polymer compound for the toner composition of the present invention are described below in detail. These components
15 include binder resins, colorants (pigment or dye), charge controlling agents, releasing agents, external additives and magnetic powder.

 The binder resin useful for the toner composition includes styrene acrylic copolymer,
20 polyester and polycarbonate. Binder resin content is preferably 10 to 99% by weight. As the colorant, the pigments and dyes described earlier for the ink composition can be also used. It is incorporated preferably at 0.1 to 50% by weight. The charge
25 controlling agents useful for the present invention include metal/azo complexes, triphenylmethane-based dyes, nigrosine and ammonium salts. It is

incorporated preferably at 0.1 to 30% by weight. The releasing agents useful for the present invention include synthetic wax and natural wax. The external additives useful for the present invention include
5 finely pulverized inorganic materials, e.g., silica, alumina and titana; and finely pulverized resins, e.g., polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF) and polytetrafluoroethylene. The magnetic powders useful for the present invention include those of magnetite,
10 hematite and ferrite. The toner composition of the present invention can work if not all of these components are contained, and it may contain other components.

The toner composition of the present invention
15 can be produced by mixing the above components, melting/kneading them to a uniform mixture, finely pulverizing the mixture by a speed mill or jet mill, and classifying the resulting particles to obtain toner particles of an intended size. The toner
20 composition can be produced by mixing the resulting toner particles with an external additives by a mixer.

The second aspect of the present invention is an image-forming method using the above described composition, and a preferable embodiment is an image
25 forming method by ink jet recording.

The third aspect of the present invention is an image-forming apparatus to be used for the above

image-forming method.

[Image-forming method and apparatus]

The ink composition of the present invention is applicable to a variety of image-forming methods, e.g., various printing methods, ink-jet method and electrophotography, and also to an apparatus with which it can form images based on the above methods.

The image-forming method of the present invention can produce good images by the aid of the composition of the present invention. One of the preferred embodiments of the image-forming method of the present invention is an ink jet method that discharges the ink composition of the present invention from an ink discharge nozzle onto a recording medium to form an image thereon. One of the preferred methods is an ink-jet method that utilizes thermal energy to discharge ink from the nozzle.

Various types of ink-jet printers can use the composition of the present invention. These include a piezo-electric ink-jet type with a piezo-electric apparatus, and thermal ink-jet type, which gives a thermal energy to the ink to be foamed.

An ink-jet recording apparatus is outlined by referring to FIGURE. It should be understood that the apparatus shown in FIGURE is for illustrating but not for limiting the present invention.

FIGURE is a block diagram illustrating the

structure of an ink-jet recording apparatus.

The apparatus shown in FIGURE does recording on a recording medium moving the head. Referring to FIGURE, the motors 56 and 58 responsible for driving the head 70 in the X and Y directions, respectively, are linked to the CPU 50, which commands all actions in the apparatus, via the circuits 52 and 54 for driving each motor. The CPU 50 instructs the motors 56 and 58 via the circuits 52 and 54 to drive the head 70 in the X and y directions to a given position on the recording medium.

As shown in FIGURE, the head-driving circuit 60 is also linked to the head 70, in addition to the motors 56 and 58 for driving the head in the respective X and Y direction, to drive the head 70 for a given action, e.g., discharging the ink, following the instruction from the CPU 50. The CPU 50 receives information of the head 70 position from the X encoder 62 and Y encoder 64 responsible for detecting the head position, which are also linked to the CPU 50. A control program is inputted in the program memory 66. The CPU 50 drives the head 70, based on the control program and position information from the X encoder 62 and Y encoder 64, to a desired position on the recording medium, and instructs the head to discharge the ink at that position. The apparatus forms a desired image on the recording

medium in the above manner. For the image-forming apparatus which can hold 2 or more types of inks for ink-jet, the above procedure is repeated necessary times with each ink to produce a given image on the
5 recording medium.

The head 70 can be also moved after it has discharged the ink as required, to a position where a means (not shown) for removing surplus ink deposited on the head is provided, to be cleaned by proper
10 wiping means. Specific cleaning means may be selected from the conventional means used for the above purpose.

On completion of the above image-forming procedure, the recorded medium is replaced by a new
15 medium by a recording medium conveying mechanism, which is not shown.

The above embodiment can be modified or varied within scope of the present invention. For example, the head 70 is moved in the X and Y directions in the
20 above embodiment. However, it may be designed to move only in X (or Y) direction with the recording medium moving in Y (or X) direction, to form image.

According to the present invention, an ink jet recording head provided with means (e.g., an electro-
25 thermal converting element or a laser) for generating thermal energy to discharge the ink brings the excellent effect. Such a system can produce

precision images. The image quality can be further improved when the ink composition of the present invention is used in thermal ink jet recording.

The representative structures of and working principles for the apparatus provided with a means for generating thermal energy, e.g., the one described above, are preferably based on the basic principles disclosed by, e.g., USP4723129 and USP4740796. These apparatuses are applicable either to the so-called on-demand or continuous type. The apparatus of the present invention is particularly effective when applied to the on-demand type, because the liquid is securely held, and at least one type of driving signal, which corresponds to the discharge information, is applied to the electro-thermal converting element positioned in the flow path to generate thermal energy and increase temperature rapidly enough to cause at least nuclear boiling. This thermal energy causes film boiling on the heater board in the head, on which bubbles are formed by the action of heat according to the signals in one-to-one response. The liquid is discharged from the discharge port by expansion/shrinkage of the foams, to form at least one droplet. The pulsed driving signal is more preferable, because it immediately causes expansion/shrinkage of the foams, achieving quicker response for discharging the liquid. The

pulse driving signals described in USP4463359 and
4345262 are preferable. More excellent discharge can
be done under the conditions concerning temperature
increasing rate on the heater described in USP
5 4313124.

In addition to the head structure described in
above patent documents comprising a discharge orifice,
an electro-thermal converting element, and a flow
path that is straight or right angle, another
10 structure disclosed in USP 4459600 or USP 4558333 is
also included in the present invention where the
heater is provided in a curved region. All of these
structures are within scope of the present invention.
Moreover, Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No.
15 59-123670 discloses a structure with two or more
electro-thermal converters and a common slit working
as the discharge port for these converters. Japanese
Patent Application Laid-Open No. 59-138461 discloses
a structure provided with an opening for absorbing
20 pressure waves caused by the thermal energy as the
discharge port. These structures are also useful for
the present invention. In short, the present
invention can discharge the ink securely and
efficiently by the head of any structure.

25 The image-forming apparatus of the present
invention can also efficiently work, when provided
with a full-line type head, which covers the maximum

width of the recording medium. The head structure is not limited. For example, the maximum width can be covered by a combination of 2 or more heads, or by a single head.

5 Moreover, the apparatus of the present invention can also efficiently work, when provided with a serial type head, a head fixed on the apparatus body, or a chip type head that is exchangeably mounted on the apparatus body and
10 electrically linked to and supplied with the ink from the apparatus body.

 The apparatus of the present invention may be further provided with a means for removing liquid droplets. Such an apparatus can realize still more
15 favorable discharging effect.

 The apparatus of the present invention may have a structure provided with an auxiliary means. Such a structure is preferable, because it can further stabilize the effect of the present invention. The
20 specific examples of these auxiliary means include a capping means for the head, pressurizing or evacuating means, preheating means of another electro-thermal converting element, a different heating element, or a combination thereof, and a
25 preliminarily discharging means other than the ink discharging means.

 The apparatus most effective for the present

invention is that utilizing film boiling as described above.

Each port for the head of the present invention preferably discharges 0.1 to 100 picoliters of the
5 ink.

The ink composition of the present invention can be also used for an indirect recording system in which an intermediate transfer medium is printed with the ink and the image is then transferred to a
10 recording medium, e.g., paper. It is also applicable to a recording system which includes an intermediate transfer medium for direct printing.

The fourth aspect of the present invention is a block polymer having monomer units represented by the
15 general formula (1) and also having carboxylic acid, carboxylic acid ester, carboxylic acid or carboxylic acid salt residue in its structure. Such a block polymer is preferably used for the composition of the first aspect of the present invention. The block
20 polymer may contain the carboxylic acid (ester/salt) at any site of the polymer, i.e., on the monomer units or at the end of the polymer that may be the initiation or completion terminus of polymerization. Having carboxylic acid/ester/salt in the structure,
25 the polymer can achieve intermolecular- and intramolecular interaction effectively, which enables, for example, more uniform micelle formation due to

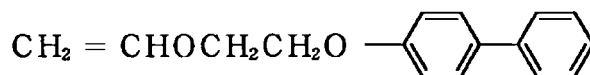
self-assembling of amphipathic block polymer molecules. This point is important for the present invention. For such interactions, it is preferable for the block polymer to have free carboxylic acid
5 residue or salt thereof. Free carboxylic acid or salt thereof is often obtained by hydrolysis of carboxylic acid ester. Accordingly, the carboxylic acid ester residues in the structure is also very useful as a precursor of free carboxylic acid or salt
10 thereof, although they may serve for inter- or intra-molecular interactions not much.

The present invention is described in more detail by EXAMPLES, which by no means limit the present invention.

15 Example 1

<Polymer synthesis>

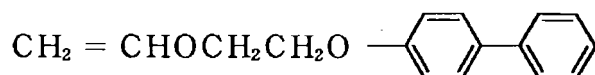
Synthesis of AB Block Polymer (A block: Random copolymer segment of isobutyl vinyl ether (IBVE) and



20 B block: 2-methoxyethylvinylether monomer unit)

A glass container equipped with a stop cock was purged with nitrogen, and heated at 250°C to remove adsorbed water. The container was cooled to room temperature, and charged with 6 mmols of IBVE, 6

mmols of



16 mmols of ethyl acetate, 0.1 mmols of 1-
isobutoxyethyl acetate and 11 mL of toluene. The
5 reaction was cooled, to which 0.2 mmols of ethyl
aluminum sesqui-chloride (equimolar mixture of
diethyl aluminum chloride and ethyl aluminum
dichloride) was added at 0°C to initiate the
polymerization of the A block. Molecular weight of
10 the A block was monitored periodically by gel
permeation column chromatography (GPC) to determine
completion of the polymerization.

Then 24 mmols of 2-methoxyethylvinylether
(monomer for B block) was added to the reaction, and
15 the polymerization was continued with periodical
monitoring of molecular weight of the component B by
gel permeation column chromatography (GPC) to
determine completion of the polymerization, and then
stopped by adding an aqueous solution of 0.3% by
20 weight of ammonia/methanol. The reaction mixture was
diluted with dichloromethane, and washed three times
with 0.6 M hydrochloric acid and then 3 times with
distilled water. The resulting organic phase was
concentrated to dryness on an evaporator, dried under

a vacuum to prepare the target diblock polymer. The compound was identified by NMR and GPC. It had an Mn value of 24,600 and Mw/Mn ratio of 1.24.

Then two parts of the diblock polymer dissolved
5 in five parts of THF and co-dissolved with 1 part of
an oil-soluble dye (Oil Blue N, Aldrich) dissolved in
3 parts of THF, and the solution was turned into an
aqueous phase with 80 parts of an aqueous solution of
0.02 N sodium hydroxide, all parts by weight, and THF
10 was removed by evaporation to prepare an ink
composition (1). Oil Blue itself does not disperse
in an aqueous solution without polymer. When a block
polymer micelle dispersion was prepared without Oil
Blue and a methylene chloride solution of Oil Blue
15 was added thereto, uniform dispersion was observed
showing that Oil Blue was incorporated into micelles.

Example 2

Ink-jet printing test was carried out using the
ink composition prepared in Example 1, where a normal
20 paper was printed with the ink composition prepared
in Example 1 using an ink jet printer (Bubble Jet
Printer BJF800; manufactured by Canon Inc.), whose
ink tank was filled with the composition. Blue
letters were printed.

25 Example 3

A block polymer was synthesized in the same
manner as in Example 1 except that the polymerization

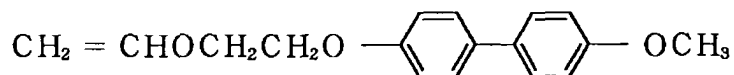
of the final stage was stopped by adding 30 mmol of
HO(CH₂)₅COOEt. The reaction mixture was diluted with
dichloromethane and then washed with 0.6 M HCl and
then with distilled water for three time each. The
5 organic phase was concentrated to dryness on an
evaporator to obtain a block polymer of which end
became -O(CH₂)₅COOEt.

The synthesized polymer was identified by GPC
and NMR. The terminal residue, especially, was
10 identified by DOSY (diffusion-ordered spectroscopy)
NMR, identifying the terminal residue in the spectrum
of the polymer. Mn was 25800, and Mw/Mn was 1.4 where
Mn is number average molecular weight and Mw is
weight average molecular weight.

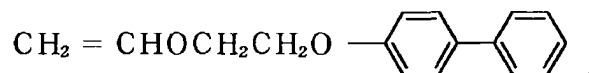
15 This block polymer was hydrolyzed with alkali,
neutralized with hydrochloric acid to obtain a block
polymer having -O(CH₂)₅COOH at the end. Further
alkali treatment gave a block polymer having
-O(CH₂)₅COO⁻Na⁺ at the end.

20 Example 4

A block polymer was synthesized in the same
manner as in Example 3 except that the block A
segment was synthesized using



instead of



As a result, obtained polymer had Mn of 28800 and Mw/Mn of 1.4.

- 5 Next, the terminal modification was carried out in the same manner as in Example 3 to obtain block polymers having at the end thereof $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{COOEt}$, $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{COOH}$ and $\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{COO}^-\text{Na}^+$ respectively.

Example 5

- 10 Using block polymers obtained in Examples 3 and 4, each having $-\text{O}(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{COO}^-\text{Na}^+$ at the end, ink compositions were prepared in the same manner as in Example 1. Ink jet recording was carried out using these ink compositions in the same manner as in
- 15 Example 2, clear prints were obtained. These ink compositions were in a stable dispersion state at 100 hours after the preparation. The obtained printed matter was subjected to weathering test for three hours using a table top type weathering test
- 20 apparatus (SUN TEST CPS+, a product of Toyo Seiki Seisaku-sho, LTD.). As a result, both prints retained optical density 99%.

Example 6

The polymer having free carboxylic acid at the

end prepared in Example 4 was used to prepare a toner composition by the following procedure.

100 parts of a polyester resin (synthesized from bisphenol A, terephthalic acid, n-
5 dedecenylsuccinic acid, trimellitic acid and diethylene glycol in a molar ratio of 20:38:10:5:27),
70 parts of magnetite (Fe_3O_4), 3 parts of the free carboxylic acid polymer described above, 2 parts of triphenylmethane-based dye and 3 parts of a low-
10 molecular weight polypropylene, all parts by weight, were preliminarily mixed, and then molten/kneaded by an extruder. The mixture was cooled, roughly divided by a speed mill, finely divided by a jet mill and classified by a zigzag classifier, to produce a toner
15 having a volume-average diameter of 11 μm .

100 parts of the toner was mixed with 0.4 parts of positively chargeable, hydrophobic, dry type silica, treated with an amino-modified silicone oil (viscosity: 100cp at 25°C and amine equivalents: 800)
20 and 0.2 parts of spherical PVDF particles (average particle diameter: 0.2 μm) by a Henschel mixer, all parts by weight, to prepare a positively chargeable toner composition. The toner composition gave a black print on a copier (NP-3525; manufactured by
25 Canon Inc.).

Comparative Example

Oil Blue, the oil-soluble dye used in Example 1,

was dissolved in THF and applied onto a sheet of normal paper with a brush. The paper was subjected to the same weathering test as in Example 5. The optical density decreased to 88%, much deterioration
5 in comparison with Example 5.

As explained above, the present invention provides a dispersible composition containing a specific polymer compound, which composition is suitably used to prepare ink compositions and toner
10 composition with excellent dispersion of colorants or solid functional substances.

The present invention also provides recording materials of good dispersibility such as ink compositions and toner compositions, by formulating a
15 specific polymer compound with a colorant and a solvent or dispersion medium.

The present invention also provides various image forming methods and image forming apparatuses using the recording material of the invention such as
20 an ink composition or toner composition.